



Part #5

ATTACHMENT A
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DECLARATION

I, Richard Craig, Ph.D., declare as follows:

1. I have Bachelor of Science and Master of Science Degrees in Horticulture and a Ph.D. Degree in Genetics from the Pennsylvania State University.
2. I have been a member of the faculty, currently as a Professor of Plant Breeding and The J. Franklin Styer Professor of Horticultural Botany, at The Pennsylvania State University for 39 years.
3. I am the inventor or co-inventor on two Utility Patents and 24 Plant Patents on Pelargonium. A complete list of my publications and patents is attached hereto.
4. The following definitions are provided for reference herein:

A diploid is an organism with one pair (two copies) of cytologically identical chromosomes that can pair during prophase of meiosis. Diploids of most organisms exhibit Mendelian (disomic) inheritance. Inbred lines are easy to produce and seed production of inbred cultivars and F1 hybrids are generally possible assuming no barrier to self- or cross-fertilization.

Haploid refers to the gametic chromosome number of a diploid organism. A haploid contains one-half of the number of chromosomes of the parent. In a diploid organism the haploid chromosome set is termed a genome; thus all of the genetic information that is representative of the organism is contained in a single genome.

A polyploid is an organism with more than one pair of each chromosome i.e., three, four, five, six or more of each chromosome is present; these chromosomes may or may not be cytologically identical. A polyploid may also be a plant of any of the above configurations that lacks or has extra individual chromosomes.

An autotetraploid is an organism with sets of four cytologically identical chromosomes that can pair during prophase of meiosis.

The flower is the site of all reproductive events in higher plants. Stamens include anthers that are the site of pollen formation. The pistil (stigma, style and ovary) is the site of maternal gamete formation. Pollination is the transfer of pollen from an anther to a stigma; fertilization is the process of gametic union.

5. A sexually reproduced plant is one that is produced from seed derived from the process of double fertilization in which a maternal egg cell (haploid) is fertilized by a paternal sperm cell (haploid) forming the diploid zygote. In a second fertilization, two fused haploid

maternal (polar) cells are fertilized by a haploid sperm cell forming the triploid endosperm, which ultimately serves as a nutritional resource for embryo development and/or subsequent germination events.

The maternal gamete is produced in the ovule of the pistil of the flower and more specifically in the embryo sac that is connected to the maternal tissue at a site called the placenta. The products of the ovule are derived from the maternal (also known as seed, pistillate, female) parent. The most internal tissue of the embryo sac contains the megaspore mother cell. The megaspore mother cell undergoes meiosis to form four haploid megaspores; three of these megaspores disintegrate and the remaining megaspore undergoes endomitotic divisions to form an eight-nucleate (other variations are possible) embryo sac. These nuclei/cells assume specific positions in the embryo sac and three of the nuclei, including the egg cell and two polar cells, are defined by their position.

Pollen is produced in the anthers of the stamens of the flower. Pollen utilized in double fertilization can be derived from either the same parent that contributes the egg (self-fertilization), or from a genetically distinct, unrelated plant (cross-fertilization). The sperm cells are produced from pollen (microspore) mother cells via meiosis to form four microspores, a successive endomitosis to form the vegetative and generative cells, followed by an amitosis to form the two sperm cells.

The zygote undergoes successive mitotic cell divisions to form an embryo. The embryo and endosperm are contained within the embryo sac. The embryo sac is enclosed within one or two integuments; these ultimately become the seed coat (testa). The entire structure is called the ovule; thus a seed is a mature (ripened) ovule

6. **Inbred lines** are normally produced through self-fertilization either of naturally self-fertilized species or through controlled self-fertilization of normally cross-fertilized species. During the process of inbred line development, progeny may be selected for desirable traits of commercial and/or scientific interest. The final seed-produced progeny are uniform for these traits.

Self-fertilization leads to genetic homozygosity (uniformity of alleles at a gene). With each generation of self-fertilization, heterozygosity of plants and genes (each and all genes) is decreased by 50%; conversely homozygosity is increased proportionally. After a certain number (5-7) of generations of self-fertilization, homozygosity of loci and plants approaches 100 % and progeny are phenotypically uniform for most traits.

Breeding progress (with the exception of homozygosity) may be impeded or affected by such phenomena as selection, epistasis (interaction of at least two genes affecting a single trait), linkage (genes segregating together), cytoplasmic inheritance (maternal or paternal influences are not caused by nuclear genes but by genetic elements in chloroplasts or mitochondria), and environmental influences.

Inbred lines may be used as parents of F1 hybrid cultivars. Inbred lines may also be used for inheritance as well as gene mapping studies.

It is crucial to recognize that not all species can be self-fertilized (or continually self-fertilized), that is, in many species inbred lines are not possible either commercially or scientifically. Reasons for lack of ability to self-fertilize may be dioecy (maternal and paternal gametes produced on separate plants), inbreeding depression (the loss of vigor or fertility due to self-fertilization), self-incompatibility (viable pollen which is incapable of fertilizing a plant with similar "incompatibility" alleles), or various gametic and/or zygotic sterilities. In these cases only cross-fertilizations are usually possible.

7. An F1 hybrid is the sexually reproduced progeny developed from the cross-fertilization of two inbred parents (true breeding and genetically homozygous for traits of commercial and/or scientific interest). The parents usually have different genetic (allelic) constitutions and the F1 hybrids are heterozygous for all genes that are polymorphic between the two parents. In contrast to the genetic heterozygosity of F1 plants, the progeny thereof are homogeneous in appearance because they share the same genetic constitution. Conversely F1 hybrids will not produce uniform progeny upon self- or cross-fertilization. All genes that are heterozygous in the F1 hybrids (polymorphic between the original parents) segregate in the succeeding generations. Once an F1 hybrid is created, it may also be asexually propagated and cloned.
8. The term hybrid can be applied to any sexually reproduced progeny resulting from the cross-fertilization of two or more parents regardless of the origin or genetic constitution of those parents. The parents may be of different genera (intergeneric hybrids), different species (interspecific hybrids), different botanical varieties (intervarietal hybrids), different cultivars, different breeding lines, etc. Hybrids result from double fertilization with the sperm cells (pollen) contributed by one parent and the egg cells contributed by a second parent. With the exception of F1 hybrids and inbred lines, cross-fertilization and indeed self-fertilization of most plants produces heterozygous and heterogeneous progeny. In most instances, every progeny will be different from every other both genotypically (genetic constitution) and phenotypically (traits).

This non-uniformity is normal in species that are diploid. Thus, when one makes a cross-fertilization of heterozygous parents, one cannot predict the specific combination of traits in the progeny. When a large number of genes have different allelic combinations in the parents, the possible genotypic combinations in the hybrid progeny approach infinity.

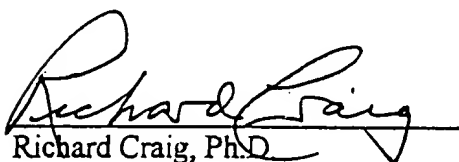
Such genotypic diversity among hybrids is magnified when species are polyploid - having more than two identical genomes. Thus, each gene is present in more than two copies leading to an exponential number of phenotypes in the progeny. Many fruit and ornamental plants are polyploid in origin and indeed are polyploid in cultivation. This polyploidy often is accompanied by positive phenotypic characteristics such as larger fruit, improved keeping quality, etc. When these species are cross or self-fertilized, they produce highly heterozygous and heterogeneous progeny. The possible combination of genes is infinite.

For these reasons, polyploidy and genetic heterozygosity, many cultivars can only be propagated (replicated, cloned) through asexual processes for commercial production.

9. An asexually reproduced plant is produced from cells, tissues, or organs of a mother plant without the process of fertilization. Asexual propagation may occur through cuttings with adventitious roots, physical divisions, runners, layering, grafting, tissue culture, bulbs, corms, tubers, adventitious embryony, and apomixis. Adventitious embryony is the production of embryos from somatic tissues; these are entirely maternal in origin and genetic constitution. Apomixis (parthenogenesis) is the asexual production of seed from solely maternal tissues via specialized processes. When a single progeny or an infinite number of progeny are asexually produced directly from a single mother plant, this is defined as cloning and the progeny are termed clones. With the rare exception of somatic mutations all clones share the same genetic constitution, and are exactly identical to the mother plant.
10. Starting only from a photograph or a written description of a particular cultivar, a plant breeder cannot reproduce the cultivar. No person can independently create through fertilization and hybridization the exact genetic replica of another plant.

Without access to the actual desired plant (or an actual plant of an inbred cultivar or the inbred parents of an F1 hybrid cultivar), the only route to recreating the particular cultivar is to self- or cross-fertilize various parental plants until the desired genotype is somehow recreated. The number of combinations of genes and resulting genotypes from hybridization of diverse parents approaches infinity. Even when the parents of the desired cultivar are known (i.e. the starting materials for recreating the cultivar are known), hybridization thereof still involves the potential for essentially infinite combinations of genes. Hence, such an attempt to recreate a particular cultivar is futile.

11. I declare further that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.


Richard Craig, Ph.D.

1/5/02
Date



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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS
AND
OTHER RELEVANT ITEMS
COMPLETED DURING TENURE
AT
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
BY
DR. RICHARD CRAIG

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PATENTS

Plant Patents: New and distinct cultivars of Pelargonium xhortorum, geranium; except where noted the cultivars were licensed for commercial propagation; none are currently being marketed. Former students are co-inventors on many of these cultivars.

Ben Franklin	PP6218	Juliet (Risque)	PP6654
Paris	PP6219	Misty	PP7350
Cassandra	PP6220	PSU 821**	PP7351
Helen	PP6247	Centennial**	PP7576
Calypso	PP6378	PSU 208**	PP7627
Siren	PP6379	Jubilee	PP8089

**Not licensed

Plant Patents: New and distinct cultivars of Pelargonium xdomesticum, regal Pelargonium. All were licensed for commercial propagation. Former students are co-inventors on many of these cultivars.

Crystal	PP7343	Debutante*	PP10803
Allure	PP7467	Dandy*	PP11697
Majestic	PP7387	Fascination*	Filed 6/99
Flair	PP7620	Symphony*	PP11927
Fantasy	PP7538	Tiara*	Filed 6/99
Splendor	PP7656	Camelot*	Filed 6/00

* Currently commercially available

Process Patents:

Precision Flowering of Regal Pelargoniums

Co-Inventors - J. R. Oglevee (deceased) and R. Craig: United States Patent #4,897,957, February, 1990.

Δ^9 14:0-ACP Fatty Acid Desaturase and Gene Therefor

Co-Inventors: Richard Craig, June I. Medford, Ralph O. Mumma, Diana Cox-Foster, and David Schultz. United States Patent #5,856,157, January, 1999.

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Michael S. Uchneat	Doctor of Philosophy 1997
Dissertation	Foliar and floral resistance of Pelargonium to <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>
Marietta Loehrlein	Doctor of Philosophy 1997
Dissertation	Floral Ontogeny of <i>Pelargonium xdomesticum</i> and Response of Floral Initiation to Irradiance
Andrea L. Murphy	Master of Science
Dissertation	Assessment of <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> resistance in the regal Pelargonium



ATTACHMENT B

PBR Application EU 98/1018 rewritten in form of a U.S. Plant Patent application

VARIETY OF GERANIUM NAMED 'TIKORG'

Classification: Botanical: *Pelargonium x hortorum*.

Origin: Seedling from 95K-43-2.

Comparison to Pentik, PEL 1189:

	Tikorg	Pentik
Petal size:	Large	Small
Petal color:	More intense	Orange-red
Leaf zone:	Heart-shaped	Present

Flower type: Single.

Lower petal:

Color of middle of upper side: Orange red (41A).

Leaf blade:

Main color of upper side: Medium green.

Conspicuousness of zone on upper side: Very strong.

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COPY OF PAPERS
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TIKORG



EUROPÄISCHE UNION

Gemeinschaftliches Sortenamt

TQ-D-028

TECHNISCHER FRAGEBOGEN

(Ist in Verbindung mit dem Antrag auf gemeinschaftlichen Sortenschutz auszufüllen)

Nur für den Amtsgebrauch:

ANTRAGSTAG:

AKTENZEICHEN:

1. Botanisches Taxon: Lateinischer Name der Gattung, Art oder Unterart zu welcher die Sorte gehört und landesübliche Bezeichnung:

028 Pelargonium zonale hort. non (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait., p. peltatum hort.
ZONAL PELARGONIUM, Ivy-leaved Pelargonium (revision)
PELARGONIUM ZONAL, Gèraniumlierre P. (révision)
X ZONALPELARGONIE, Efeupelargonie (Revision)

2. a) Antragsteller: Name(n) und Anschrift(en) und gegebenenfalls Name und Anschrift des Verfahrensvertreters:

ELSNER PAC JUNGPFLANZEN
KIPSDORFER STR. 146
D-01279 DRESDEN

- b) Ursprungszüchter wenn nicht der Antragsteller: Name(n) und Anschrift(en)

3. a) Gegebenenfalls Vorschlag für eine Sortenbezeichnung:

TIKORG

- b) Vorläufige Bezeichnung (Anmeldebezeichnung):

TIKORG, P-6137

4. Information über:

- 4.1 Geographischen Ursprung der Sorte:

DEUTSCHLAND, DRESDEN

- 4.2 Züchtung, Erhaltung und Vermehrung der Sorte
Hierzu ist der beigefügte UPOV-Vordruck unter Punkt 4 auszufüllen

s. ANLAGE, PUNKT 4.1.

- 4.2.1 Sind die Angaben bezüglich der Komponenten von Hybridsorten einschließlich ihres Anbaus vertraulich zu behandeln?

Ja

X Nein

Wenn ja, sind diese Angaben auf beigefügtem Vordruck zu machen

Wenn nein, sind nachstehend Angaben über die Komponenten von Hybridsorten einschließlich ihres Anbaus zu machen:

Zuchtschema (weibliche Komponente zuerst)

Kombinationskreuzung mit Pentik und rotblühenden
Zuchtstämmen

5. Information zu gentechnische veränderten Sorten

Stellt die Sorte einen genetisch veränderten Organismus im Sinne von Artikel 2 Absatz 2 der Richtlinie 90/220/EWG des Rates vom 23.04.1990 dar.

Ja

X Nein

6. Anzugebende Merkmale der Sorte

Hierzu ist der beigefügte UPOV-Vordruck Punkt 5 auszufüllen.
(die in Klammern angegebene Zahl verweist auf das entsprechende Merkmal in den Prüfungsrichtlinien, die Ausprägungsstufe die der Sorte am nächsten kommt, bitte ankreuzen).

Zahl

Merkmal

Beispielsorten

Note

5. ANLAGE, PUNKT 5

7. Ähnliche Sorte(n) und Unterschiede zu diese(r)(n) Sorte(n):

Bezeichnung der
ähnlichen Sorte(n)

Merkmale in welchen
sich die ähnliche(n)
Sorte(n) unterscheidet(n)

Ausprägungsstufen
der ähnlichen Sorte(n)
und der Kandidatensorte

Pentik, PEL 1189

Blütengröße

ähnl. Sorte : klein
Kandidatensorte : groß

Blütenfarbe

ähnl. Sorte : orangerot
Kandidatensorte : intensiver

Blattzeichnung

ähnl. Sorte : zone
Kandidatensorte : herzförmige Zonierung

8. Zusätzliche Angaben zur Erleichterung der Unterscheidung der Sorte

8.1 Resistenzen gegenüber Schadorganismen

nicht bekannt

8.2 Besondere Bedingungen für den Anbau der Sorte

Pinzieren notwendig
bodendeckende Eigenschaften

8.3 Weitere Informationen (Zeichnungen, Fotos, usw..)

Fotos sind beigelegt

Ich/wir erklären hiermit, daß nach meinem/unserem besten Wissen die in diesem
Vordruck gegebenen Angaben sachlich richtig und vollständig sind.

DRESDEN, 09.07.98

Datum

Unterschrift

ELSNER PAC JUNGPFANZEN

4. Information on origin, maintenance and reproduction of the variety
Renseignements sur l'origine, le maintien et la reproduction ou la multiplication de la variété
Informationen über Ursprung, Erhaltung und Vermehrung der Sorte

4.1 Origin/Origine/Ursprung

- i) Seedling/Plante de semis/Sämling (Indicate parent varieties/préciser les variétés parentes/Elternsorten angeben) ~~()~~

..... Sämling aus 95K-43-2

- ii) Mutation/Mutation/Mutation (Indicate parent variety/préciser la variété parente/Ausgangssorte angeben) ()

- iii) Discovery/Découverte/Entdeckung (Indicate where and when/préciser le lieu et la date/wo und zu welchem Zeitpunkt) ()

4.2 Other information/Autres renseignements/Andere Informationen

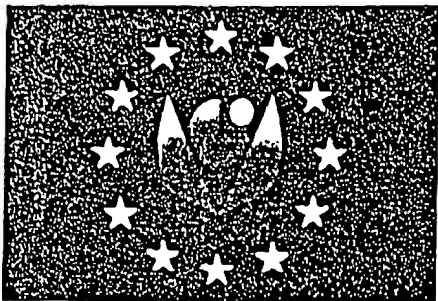
5. Characteristics of the variety to be indicated; the number in brackets refers to the corresponding characteristic in the test guidelines; please mark the state of expression which best corresponds; in the case where for one characteristic two possibilities are presented, please complete the first possibility (i) if data are available, otherwise complete the second (ii).

Caractères de la variété à indiquer; le nombre entre parenthèses renvoie au caractère correspondant dans les principes directeurs d'examen; prière de marquer d'une croix le niveau d'expression approprié; au cas où deux possibilités de réponse sont offertes, prière de remplir le i) si des résultats sont disponibles et le ii) dans le cas contraire).

Anzugebende Merkmale der Sorte (die in Klammern angegebene Zahl verweist auf das entsprechende Merkmal in den Prüfungsrichtlinien; die Ausprägungsstufe, die der der Sorte am nächsten kommt, bitte ankreuzen; wenn für ein Merkmal zwei Möglichkeiten angeboten werden, bitte die erste Möglichkeit (i) ausfüllen, wenn dafür Daten vorhanden sind, sonst die zweite (ii)).

	Characteristics Caractères Merkmale	English	français	deutsch	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten	Note
5.1 (27)	Flower: type	single	simple	<u>einfach</u>	Hönnedfrühling	1
	Fleur: type	double	double	gefüllt	Purlapen	2 []
	Blüte: Typ					
5.2(i) (41)	<u>Lower petal: color of middle of upper side</u> Pétale inférieur: couleur de la partie centrale de la face supérieure <u>Unteres Blütenblatt: Farbe der Mitte der Oberseite</u>	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)	RHS-Farbkarte (Nummer angeben) <u>41A</u>		
5.2(ii)	<u>Lower petal: color of middle of upper side</u> Pétale inférieur: couleur de la partie centrale de la face supérieure <u>Unteres Blütenblatt: Farbe der Mitte der Oberseite</u>	white	blanche	weiss	Perlpenel	1 []
		orange pink	rose orangé	orangerosa	Achspan, Schöne Helena	2 []
		orange red	rouge orangé	leuchtendrot	Osa	3 []
		bright red	rouge brillant	signalrot	Bruni	4 []
		purple red	rouge-pourpre	purpurrot	Pencher, Purlapen	5 []
		purple	pourpre	purpur	Dunkle Amethyst	6 []
		blue red	rouge-bleu	blauröt	Kleifedel	7 []
		bluish pink	rose bleuâtre	blaurosa	Blues, Rospen	8 []
		other colors (indicate)	autres couleurs (à indiquer)	andere Farbe(n) (angeben)		9
				<u>orange rot</u>		

Characteristics Caractères Merkmale	English	français	deutsch	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten	Note
Leaf blade: main color of upper side Limbe: couleur de fond de la face supérieure Blattspreite: Grund- farbe der Oberseite	light green	vert clair	hellgrün	Perlpenel	3
	medium green	vert moyen	mitteigrün	Palais	5
	dark green	vert foncé	dunkelgrün	Manpen, Stadt Bern	7
Leaf blade: conspicuous- ness of zone on upper side Limbe: netteté de la zone sur la face supé- rieure Blattspreite: Ausprä- gung der Zone auf der Oberseite	very weak	très faible	sehr gering	Achsoen	1
	weak	faible	gering	Vulkan	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	Rospen	5
	strong	forte	stark	Palais	7
	very strong	très forte	sehr stark	Erfolg	X 9
					herzförmig



BESCHEINIGUNG ÜBER DIE ERTEILUNG DES GEMEINSCHAFTLICHEN SORTENSCHUTZES

DAS GEMEINSCHAFTLICHE SORTENAMT BESTÄTIGT HIERMIT, DASS DURCH SEINE GEMÄß DER VERORDNUNG (EG) Nr. 2100/94 DES RATES ÜBER DEN GEMEINSCHAFTLICHEN SORTENSCHUTZ ERLASSENE ENTSCHEIDUNG Nr. EU7037 VOM 4 DEZEMBER 2000 DER GEMEINSCHAFTLICHE SORTENSCHUTZ MIT WIRKUNG VOM TAG DER VORGENANNTE ENTSCHEIDUNG ERTEILT WORDEN IST AN

ELSNER PAC JUNGPPFLANZEN
KIPSDORFER STR. 146
D - 01279 DRESDEN

ALS INHABER DIESES SCHUTZRECHTS, VERTRETEN DURCH

DEUTSCHE SAATGUTGESELLSCHAFT MBH

MIT WOHNSITZ BZW. GESCHÄFTSSITZ ODER NIEDERLASSUNG IN

PARRISIUSSTRASSE 33
D - 12555 BERLIN

HINSICHTLICH DER SORTE VON *Pelargonium L'Hérit. ex Ait.* MIT DER ZUGEWIESENEN
BEZEICHNUNG

TIKORG

FÜR EINE DAUER DIE SPÄTESTENS AM 31/12/2025 ABLÄUFT.

DER GEMEINSCHAFTLICHE SORTENSCHUTZ HAT EINHEITLICHE WIRKUNG INNERHALB DES GEBIETS DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFT UND DARF HINSICHTLICH DIESES GEBIETS AUSSCHLIEßLICH AUF DER GENANNTE EINHEITLICHEN RECHTSGRUNDLAGE ÜBERTRAGEN WERDEN. DER INHABER KANN SEIN SCHUTZRECHT GEMÄß DER VERORDNUNG (EG) Nr. 2100/94 DES RATES ÜBER DEN GEMEINSCHAFTLICHEN SORTENSCHUTZ AUSÜBEN UND NUTZEN.

DIE VORLIEGENDE BESTÄTIGUNG BERÜHRT NICHT DIE VERPFLICHTUNG DES INHABERS, FÜR JEDES JAHR DER DAUER DES GEMEINSCHAFTLICHEN SORTENSCHUTZES DIE FÄLLIGEN GEBÜHREN ZU ENTRICHTEN.





EUROPAISCHE UNION

Gemeinschaftliches Sortenamt

P-form-DE

Eingangstag
(nur für den
Amtsgebrauch)

VORSCHLAG FÜR EINE SORTENBEZEICHNUNG

1. Antragsteller: Name und Anschrift:
ELSNER PAC JUNGPFANZEN
KIPSDORFER STR. 146
D-01279 DRESDEN
2. Vorläufige Sortenbezeichnung (Anmeldebezeichnung):
TIKORG, P-6137
3. Botanisches Taxon: Lateinischer Name der Gattung, Art oder Unterart zu der die Sorte gehört und landesübliche Bezeichnung:
Pelargonium - Zonale - Hybride
4. Aktenzeichen, soweit bereits bekannt:
/
5. Vorschlag für eine Sortenbezeichnung: TIKORG
(Nur ein Vorschlag ist anzugeben, bitte in GROSSBUCHSTABEN)
6. Gegebenenfalls, den vorangegangenen, an das Gemeinschaftliche Amt gemachten Vorschlag für eine Sortenbezeichnung angeben:
/
7. In anderen Mitgliedsstaaten der EU oder Verbandsstaaten von UPOV vorgeschlagene oder eingetragene Sortenbezeichnung: entfällt
- | Staat | Stand | Sortenbezeichnung (wenn anders als unter 5.) |
|-------|-------|--|
| | | |
8. ☐ Die vorgeschlagene Sortenbezeichnung ist für dieselben oder ähnliche Waren im Sinne des Warenzeichengesetzes für den/die Antragsteller in der EU oder einem Verbandsstaat der UPOV oder beim Internationalen Büro der Weltorganisation für geistiges Eigentum (WIPO) als Warenzeichen eingetragen oder zur Eintragung angemeldet.
- entfällt

Staat und/oder WIPO	Antragstag	Datum der Eintragung	Nummer der Eintragung

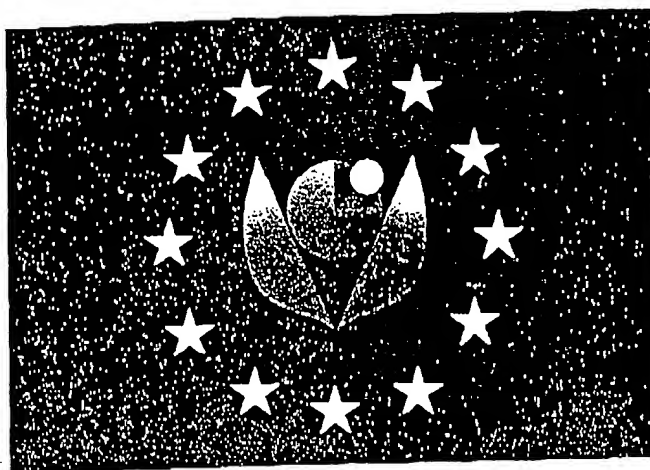
Ich/wir erklären hiermit, daß nach meinem/unserem besten Wissen, die in diesem Vordruck gemachten Angaben vollständig und korrekt sind.

(Ort) DRESDEN

(Datum) 09.07.1998

Unterschrift (en)

A. H. H. H. H.



15/10/1998

5 | 1998

Boletín Oficial de la Oficina Comunitaria de Variedades Vegetales

Εφημερίδα της Κοινότητας

Zeitung der Europäischen Gemeinschaftlichen Sortenamtes

Εφημερίδα του Κοινοτικού Γραφείου Φυτικών Ποικιλιών

Official Gazette of the Community Plant Variety Office

Bulletin officiel de l'Office communautaire des variétés végétales

Bollettino ufficiale dell'Ufficio comunitario delle varietà vegetali

Mededelingenblad van het Communautair Bureau voor plantenrassen

Gazeta Oficial do Instituto Comunitário das Variedades Vegetais

Yhteisön kasvilajikeviraston virallinen lehti

Officiell tidskrift för Gemenskapens växtsortsmyndighet

5798/28

1	2	3	1	2	3
a: 98/0958	a: 00218 b: 00218 c: 00819	a: SYMPHONIA b: fc06	Pelargonium L'Hérit. ex Ait. a: 96/0744	a: 00122 b: 00472 c: 00423	a: MERI ORANGE b: meri-orange
a: 98/1010	a: 00143 b: 02236 c:	a: LIVIOLA b: dsv v5194	a: 97/0739	a: 00089 b: 00440 c: 00441	a: PENBALU b: p-5130
a: 98/1011	a: 00143 b: 02236 c:	a: LIPLAX b: dsv 6lv7	a: 98/0842	a: 00089 b: 02199 c: 00441	a: PENEVRO b: z364
Lolium multiflorum Lam. a: 98/1047	a: 00133 b: 00133 c:	a: BARCIMAIRA b: bar lw 4704	a: 98/0950	a: 00071 b: 00071 c:	a: DUEBUS b: duebus
Lonicera L. a: 98/0247	a: 02016 b: 02017 c:	a: TIBET b: tibet	a: 98/0951	a: 00071 b: 00071 c:	a: DUEBART b: duebart
Malus Mill. a: 98/0876	a: 02209 b: 01178 c:	a: GALE GALA b: gale gala	a: 98/0952	a: 00071 b: 00071 c:	a: DUEVALENT b: duevalent
a: 98/1082	a: 02270 b: 02270 c: 01119	a: ROYAL BRAE- BURN b: royal braeburn	a: 98/0985	a: 00324 b: 01340 c: 00562	a: GERVIANE b: gerviane
a: 98/1093	a: 02275 b: 02275 c: 01119	a: ANNAGLO b: annaglo	a: 98/1016	a: 00089 b: 00089 c: 00441	a: TIKPINK b: p-6162
a: 98/1152	a: 01119 b: 01581 c:	a: JONAREVE b: noue 8845	a: 98/1017	a: 00089 b: 00089 c: 00441	a: TIKVIO b: p-6138
a: 98/1167	a: 02302/ 02303 b: 02302/ 02303 c: 00420	a: JONABRES RED b: jonabres mill	a: 98/1018	a: 00089 b: 00089 c: 00441	a: TIKORG b: p-6137
Medicago sativa L. a: 98/0937	a: 00689 b: 00689 c: 00827	a: COUSSOULS b: coussouls	a: 98/1033	a: 02245 b: 02245 c:	a: CORALINE b: edicor
Oryza sativa L. a: 98/0708	a: 01884 b: 01884 c:	a: SUSAN b: susan	a: 98/1066	a: 00089 b: 00089 c: 00441	a: PENBIG b: p-5081
a: 98/0709	a: 01884 b: 01884 c:	a: CASTELLS b: castells	a: 98/1147	a: 00122 b: 00472 c: 00423	a: MERILOVE b: merilove
Osteospermum ecklonis (DC.) Norl a: 98/1154	a: 00122 b: 00472 c: 00423	a: MARIA b: maria	a: 98/1148	a: 00122 b: 00472 c: 00423	a: MERIFIRE b: merifire
a: 98/1155	a: 00122 b: 00472 c: 00423	a: CARMEN b: carmen	a: 98/1150	a: 00735 b: 01842 c: 00441	a: FIREBALL b: 4dg872
a: 98/1156	a: 00122 b: 00472 c: 00423	a: ROSA b: rosa	Penstemon Schmidt a: 98/0905	a: 00512 b: 02212 c:	a: THE HIGGLER b: curbjugg
			Persea americana Mill. a: 98/1117	a: 02280 b: 02282/ 02281 c: 01046	a: SIR-PRIZE b: 95-040-1

5/98/18

15. 10. 98

1	2	3	1	2	3
a: 98/0952 b: 08/07/98 c: //	a: 00071 b: 00071 c:	<i>duevalent</i>	a: 98/1022 b: 24/07/98 c: //	a: 00078 b: 00078 c: 00003	8443
a: 98/0985 b: 24/07/98 c: //	a: 00324 b: 01340 c: 00562	<i>gerviane</i>	Pisum sativum L. a: 98/0920 b: 02/06/98 c: //	a: 01337 b: 01337 c: 02223	<i>spirit</i>
✓ a: 98/1016 b: 23/07/98 c: //	a: 00089 b: 00089 c: 00441	<i>p-6162</i>	a: 98/1059 b: 30/07/98 c: //	a: 00255 b: 00255 c:	420
✓ a: 98/1017 b: 23/07/98 c: //	a: 00089 b: 00089 c: 00441	<i>p-6138</i>	a: 98/1076 b: 10/08/98 c: //	a: 00112 b: 02265 c:	4-9283
✓ a: 98/1018 b: 28/07/98 c: //	a: 00089 b: 00089 c: 00441	<i>p-6137</i>	a: 98/1128 b: 13/08/98 c: //	a: 01337 b: 01337 c:	ga 9164
a: 98/1033 b: 27/07/98 c: //	a: 02245 b: 02245 c:	<i>edior</i>	Potentilla fruticosa L. a: 98/1132 b: 21/08/98 c: //	a: 02286 b: 02287 c: 00562	<i>pink beauty</i>
✓ a: 98/1066 b: 06/08/98 c: //	a: 00089 b: 00089 c: 00441	<i>p-5081</i>	Prunus L. a: 98/0997 b: 20/07/98 c: //	a: 00347 b: 00347 c: 00421	<i>giscia 6</i>
a: 98/1147 b: 24/08/98 c: //	a: 00122 b: 00472 c: 00423	<i>merilove</i>	Prunus persica (L.) Batsch a: 98/1096 b: 13/08/98 c: //	a: 00132 b: 00132 c: 00466	95.16.001
a: 98/1148 b: 24/08/98 c: //	a: 00122 b: 00472 c: 00423	<i>merifire</i>	Prunus salicina Lind a: 98/0947 b: 01/07/98 c: //	a: 02228 b: 02230 c: 02229	<i>supluntwenty</i>
a: 98/1150 b: 24/08/98 c: 24/06/98	a: 00735 b: 01842 c: 00441	<i>4dg672</i>	Pteris L. a: 98/1031 b: 27/07/98 c: //	a: 02243 b: 02243 c: 00560	<i>tryo</i>
Penstemon Schmidel a: 98/0905 b: 01/07/98 c: //	a: 00512 b: 02212 c:	<i>curbjugg</i>	Ribes uva-crispa L. a: 98/1032 b: 27/07/98 c: //	a: 02244 b: 02244 c:	<i>rexrot</i>
Persea americana Mill. a: 98/1117 b: 18/08/98 c: //	a: 02280 b: 02282/ 02281 c: 01046	<i>95-040-1</i>	Rosa L. a: 98/0921 b: 07/02/98 c: //	a: 01042 b: 01042 c:	<i>b0497</i>
a: 98/1118 b: 18/08/98 c: //	a: 00345 b: 01081/ 02282 c: 01046	<i>93-159-1</i>	a: 98/0922 b: 17/02/98 c: //	a: 01042 b: 01042 c:	<i>b0855</i>
Phaseolus vulgaris L. a: 98/0955 b: 09/07/98 c: //	a: 00088 b: 00088 c:	<i>16.44 rz</i>	a: 98/0923 b: 17/02/98 c: //	a: 01042 b: 01042 c:	<i>fazcanne</i>
a: 98/1092 b: 12/08/98 c: //	a: 00053 b: 00053 c:	<i>mm 7936</i>	a: 98/0924 b: 02/07/98 c: //	a: 01042 b: 01042 c:	<i>b0980</i>
Phlox drummondii L. a: 98/1020 b: 24/07/98 c: //	a: 00078 b: 00078 c: 00003	<i>84444</i>	a: 98/0925 b: 17/02/98 c: //	a: 01042 b: 01042 c:	<i>b0706</i>
a: 98/1021 b: 24/07/98 c: //	a: 00078 b: 00078 c: 00003	<i>8083</i>			

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